know your
CAIRN TERRIER

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Earl Schneider, editor

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1 The rugged Cairn

For pluck and pith and jaws and teeth,
And hair like heather cowes,
Wi' body lang and low and strang,
At home in cairns or knowes.

He'll range for days and ne'er be tired,
O'er mountain, moor and fell;
Fair play, I'll back the brave wee chap
To fecht the de'il himsel'.

Then see him at the ingle side,
Wi' bairnies roond him laughin',
Was ever a dog sae pleased as he,
Sae fond o' fun and daffin'?

Dr Gordon Stables

He may wear a shaggy fur instead of a pleated kilt, but the Cairn is as Scotch as whisky, tartans and skirling bagpipes. For the last three centuries his heart has dwelt in the highlands of that rugged country, and for hundreds of years he and his forebears have earned their keep by hunting foxes, rats, badgers and otters—not just for sport, mind you, but to keep those predatory vermin from destroying grain, poultry, sheep and lambs.

The Cairn is as lively as corn in a popper, with a spunky little figure that always catches the eye. His vigor and homely good looks have made him, despite his toy size, a real he-man's dog. Just the right size for a city apartment, he has the ruggedness to make him game for any outdoor adventure. Hardy and sturdy, inclement weather won't stop him. He has the coat to repel rain and snow and keep him warm and dry. But best of all he has a great heart, stout courage, warmth and love, and is always willing to give much more than he is given.

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Alert and inquisitive, the Cairn considers himself a member of the family and insists on knowing everything that's going on.

2 History of the Cairn

The Cairn Terrier, better known until 1909 as the "Short-haired Skye," is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, British working terriers. There is some question as to whether the first Cairn came from the mainland of Scotland or the Isle of Skye, but most opinion leans toward the Western Isle; and since Skye has been the accepted home of both long-

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A Cairn companion makes the time pass while waiting for mother.

haired and short-haired terriers, officialdom decided to end the confusion by designating the long-haired, long-bodied dog as the Skye, and the short-haired shaggy variety as the Cairn.

The Cairn Terrier, however, as a breed if not a name, goes back three hundred years, and at least four Scottish terrier breeds lay claim to being descended from it—namely, the Scottish, West Highland White, Long-haired Skye, and the Dandie Dinmont.

The name "Cairn" (meaning a heap of stones) derives from the fact that for hundreds of years these hardy little dogs were maintained in packs by the Scottish lairds to rout fox, badger, and other furbearing predators from their hiding places in the rocky highlands.

A description of how the Cairn was used has come down

to us through the works of an old time writer. Foxes were a considerable plague in Scotland at one time. Fast and cunning, they would raid the henhouses and barnyards, killing chickens, lambs and poultry. This early writer states that he heard of instances where as many as twenty lambs were killed in one night. He remembers being in a certain church where, after the blessing, the Precentor (a leader of the congregation in the Psalmody of the Scottish Churches) rose up and explained in his Scottish accent:

"Noo lads, min' we're gaun to hunt the fox of Tuesday. Be' a' up at the Laird's hoose in guid time and Johnny Fraser's comin' with a' his dogs." Johnny Fraser was an ardent sportsman who maintained a pack of hounds as well as Cairn Terriers. These hounds had the reputation of never losing a scent once they had been put onto it. Their deep bray as they followed the trail reverberated through the countryside, letting everyone know that Johnny Fraser was out with his dogs on the trail of the fox.

The hunt would follow the hounds until the fox went to earth in a cairn, or pile of rocks. The cairn would be surrounded by the larger dogs and the party of people, and Fraser would advance to the cairn with his terriers. On command, they would dart into the pile of rocks and the conclusion was foregone. Either the fox had to come out or be killed by the doughty little fellows.

The Cairn's doughtiness is one of his most distinctive features and, although good bone and solid mass are demanded, this does not mean a clumsy build.

Being so completely beguiling in its own natural shagginess, the Cairn coat has never been subjected to the whims of dog fashion. Even for the show ring he requires only a little "tidying up" to present an appearance as smart as the most glamorous dog in the show. Judges feel that the winning Cairn should be the result of careful breeding, not fancy barbering.

The first Cairn Terriers in this country were imported by Mrs Harriet L. Price of Robinscroft Kennels in 1913. In that year she showed a dog and a bitch at Danbury, Connecticut, in the Miscellaneous Class and took first and third prizes.

3 The perfect Cairn

Here is a shortened summary of the Standards approved by the American Kennel Club for the Cairn and published with its permission. These are the goal toward which all show Cairns are bred. Obviously they are the characteristics of the grown dog; not even a Cairn fancier can predict that all of them will develop just from observing the puppy.

General appearance: That of an active, game, hardy, small working terrier of the short-legged class; very free in its movements, strongly but not heavily built, standing well forward on its forelegs, deep in the ribs, well coupled with strong hindquarters and presenting a well proportioned build with a medium length of back, having a hard, weather-resisting coat; head shorter and wider than any other terrier and well furnished with hair giving a general foxy expression.

Skull: Broad in proportion to length with a decided stop and well furnished with hair on the top of the head, which may be somewhat softer than the body coat.
Muzzle: Strong but not too long or heavy. Teeth large —mouth neither overshot or undershot. Nose black.
Eyes: Set wide apart, rather sunken, with shaggy eyebrows, medium in size, hazel or dark hazel in color, depending on body color, with a keen terrier expression.
Ears: Small, pointed, well carried erectly, set wide apart on the side of the head. Free from long hairs.
Tail: In proportion to head, well furnished with hair but not feathery. Carried gaily but must not curl over back. Set on at back level.
Body: Well muscled, strong, active body with well-sprung, deep ribs, coupled to strong hindquarters, with a level back of medium length, giving an impression of strength and activity without heaviness.
Shoulders, legs and feet: A sloping shoulder, medium length of leg, good but not too heavy bone; forelegs should not be out at elbows, and be perfectly straight, but forefeet

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A dog has the sometimes uncanny ability to distinguish the sound of the family automobile from that of other cars, and is able to announce its arrival even before it is in sight.

may be slightly turned out. Forefeet larger than hind feet. Legs must be covered with hard hair. Pads should be thick and strong and dog should stand well up on its feet.

Coat: Hard and weather resistant. Must be double-coated with profuse harsh outer coat and short, soft, close furry undercoat.

Color: May be of any color except white. Dark ears, muzzle and tail tip are desirable.

Ideal size: Involves the weight, the height at the withers and the length of body. Weight for bitches, 13 pounds, for dogs, 14 pounds. Height at the withers—bitches, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, dogs 10 inches. Length of body from $14\frac{1}{4}$ to 15 inches from the front of the chest to back of hindquarters. The dog must be of balanced proportions and appear neither leggy or too low to ground; and neither too short or too long in body. Weight and measurements are for matured dogs at two years of age. Older dogs may weigh slightly in excess and growing dogs may be under these weights and measurements.

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There is only one thing that is more fun than keeping a Cairn, and that is keeping two!

Condition: Dogs should be shown in good hard flesh, well muscled and neither too fat or thin. Should be in full good coat with plenty of head furnishings, be clean, combed, brushed and tidied up on ears, tail, feet and general outline. Should move freely and easily on a loose lead, should not cringe on being handled, should stand up on their toes and show with marked terrier characteristics.

Faults

Skull: Too narrow in skull.
Muzzle: Too long and heavy a foreface; mouth overshot or undershot.
Eyes: Too large, prominent, yellow, and ringed are all objectionable.
Ears: Too large, round at points, set too close together, set too high on the head; heavily covered with hair.
Legs and feet: Too light or too heavy bone. Crooked forelegs or out at elbow. Thin, ferrety feet; feet let down on the heel or too open and spread. Too high or too low on the leg.
Body: Too short back and compact a body, hampering quickness of movement and turning ability. Too long, weedy and snaky a body, giving an impression of weakness. Tail set on too low. Back not level.
Coat: Open coats, blousy coats, too short or dead coats, lack of sufficient undercoat, lack of head furnishings, lack of hard hair on the legs. Silkiness or curliness. A slight wave permissible.
Nose: Flesh or light-colored nose.
Color: White on chest, feet or other parts of body.

4 Choosing your Cairn

Now that you have decided that the Cairn is the breed for you, you are faced with the necessity of making a final choice: picking the individual who will share your house-

hold and be your charge, your responsibility, and your adoring slave—hopefully for the next twelve to fifteen years.

One of the first decisions will be whether you want a show dog or just a pet. If a show dog, it is important that you familiarize yourself thoroughly with the standard of the breed, so, if possible, make it your business to attend a number of dog shows and to meet and talk with as many Cairn breeders as possible, and arrange to visit their kennels.

Your source for a pet might also be a breeding kennel, but it is more likely to be a neighborhood pet shop or a private breeder who advertises in the classified columns of your local newspaper. The important thing is that if you want your pup to grow up to be a good representative of its breed, it should be a registered purebred.

When you buy a purebred Cairn the seller should give you registration papers made out to you in your name at the time the sale is completed. If these are not yet available (and it can happen because of red tape and regulations), the seller must, at the barest minimum, give you in writing the name and registration number of the sire and dam of your puppy, its date of birth, and the name of the breeder. If he cannot provide these, you have a right to question the authenticity of your puppy's registration. The registration papers should then be furnished as soon as possible.

The moment of decision

Now let us assume that you have decided where to buy your dog. The entire family goes along and you are shown a litter of furry, wriggling, utterly adorable, warm bodies. They're all cuddly. But watch them play together for a while. Perhaps one pup's actions will be so outstanding that you can make your choice without further consideration. Watch for the self-possessed, carefree, cheerful puppy. The one who flees in terror, or who cowers when you extend your hand may turn out to be a good dog but you are far safer if you choose one who touches his damp nose to your fingers, stretches his neck and wriggles his body in welcome.

Pick him up and feel him over. Is he a good solid chunky

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Dogs and cats are not natural enemies. When they are raised together they can be very good friends.

pup? Do the ribs feel boney under the skin or is there a reassuring layer of flesh between? Feel the stomach to make sure that it is really a full, well-fed little pup and not just a bloated belly.

The eyes should be bright and clear with no signs of yellow mucus. The nose, too, should be a little moist, or there may be a little clear serum at the nostrils, but at any sign of mucus the puppy should be rejected. Look into the ears for signs of dirt, wax or debris. If in doubt, smell the ear. A clean, healthy ear is odorless; an infected ear will have a foul smell.

Take a pinch of skin and pull it up—gently, of course—and note whether it snaps back into place. A healthy skin is elastic, but a problem pup has a loose-fitting skin that returns slowly.

Table manners should be taught early. This dog is too impatient to wait for the dish to be set down.

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Examine the stomach for flea bites, pustules, and the possibility of blister-like protrusion in the middle of the belly. Turn the pup on its back; if it is a true hernia the swelling will go down. A small hernia, particularly in a young puppy, will frequently heal itself as the puppy matures. However, if there is any chance that it may require surgery, keep in mind the added cost.

The skin and coat should be examined for any sign of bare patches, rawness, scabs or any possible skin disease. These are readily apparent in short-haired dogs, but long hair often conceals skin problems. The coat of the Cairn puppy is shorter and softer than the adult coat will be. This puppy coat is shed at about three months of age, and from that time until the puppy is nine months to a year old the coat is comparatively short, and is flat to the body.

Most experts rely on the expression in a dog's eyes for the first indication of his health. This is difficult to describe because a "feel" for this kind of diagnosis comes only with experience. A puppy that is not well will often have a dull, glassy-eyed look, compared to the bright, shiny liquid-eyed gamin look of a healthy animal.

Check on the guarantee provided with the puppy. The important thing is that the seller warrants the dog to be in good health at the time of sale and that he gives you time to have the puppy examined by a veterinarian with the understanding that the puppy can be returned if not given a clean bill of health. This guarantee should be in writing.

Male or female?

Slightly more than half the dogs born are male. Somehow or other, male or female, they all find homes and their owners are happy regardless of their sex. This is a roundabout way of saying that there are advantages to each. Since a male is usually more aggressive, the one instance where he is clearly more desirable is as a guard dog. A female is usually easier to housebreak, gentler with children, and generally more responsive to training.

Hers is a sex problem. The only time a female can be approached by a male is during those periods which occur

twice a year when she is "in heat" or "in season." (See our section on **Breeding**.) This can be avoided by having her spayed—a simple removal of the ovaries which is done by a veterinarian, preferably when she is eight or nine months old. There is a widely held but erroneous belief that a spayed female has a tendency to grow fat. Any bitch will get fat if overfed and under-exercised, regardless of whether she is spayed or not.

The major consideration should be whether you ever intend to breed or show your bitch. Once the operation is performed it is not reversible.

5 The new arrival

When you buy your puppy you should be provided with a box to take him home in. It is not unusual for puppies to become car sick, but this passes as the dog becomes increasingly familiar with auto travel. As a matter of fact, most dogs love to travel in a car once they become accustomed to it.

At home you should have planned beforehand where the puppy is to sleep. Dogs, like children, are creatures of habit and they feel much more secure when they have a spot to call their own. This area should be free of drafts as well as from extremes of temperature. If at all possible, it should be an area which can be fenced off (discarded window screens are good for this purpose), or a small room to which the movements of the puppy can be restricted. This also makes the later task of housebreaking much easier.

Ideally, his bed should be raised several inches from the floor. If you are unable to provide a factory-made bed then he must "make do" with a piece of rug or several layers of blanket folded together to form a mat. The area surrounding the bed should be well protected with newspapers in the event of a natural accident. Puppies will rarely soil their own beds. Quite often a puppy who acquires this undesirable habit can be broken of it by feeding him in his bed.

When the puppy first arrives there will undoubtedly be a great deal of excitement. Everyone will want to stroke, pet

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Here the puppy has been taught to sit until the dish is set down. He will not eat until commanded to do so. Surprisingly enough, this is rather an easy trick to teach dogs. They seem to be proud of their accomplishment.

and fondle the newcomer. While it is true that a puppy enjoys this attention, he must be given time to do some exploring on his own. It's fun to watch him sniff the various places and wrinkle his nose as something unpleasant or exciting impinges on his olfactory sense. Never chase after a puppy; he can usually run faster than you. Stand still and let him come to you, or even turn and walk away. Curiosity will get the better of him and he'll follow.

Picking him up

Small puppies are quite delicate; even those of larger breeds should be handled carefully. The proper way to pick up a dog is not by the scruff of the neck. As the puppy's weight

increases it is too much of a strain for him to be dangled by the neck. The proper way is to slip your hand over the dog and then let it slide under his chest between his front legs. Pick him up by using the other hand to support him. His hind legs should be tucked under the elbow of the arm that is holding his chest. In this way his entire body is supported; he will be quite comfortable and less likely to struggle.

In the doghouse

Puppies that are to be housed outdoors should be introduced to their new kennel as soon as they arrive home. Keeping them in the house, even for a few days, will make it much more difficult for them to readjust. The one exception is the

A dog appreciates a bed of his own. It should be in a warm, dry, draft-free place.

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pup that is not yet accustomed to being outdoors during cold or inclement weather.

Needless to say, a dog kept out of doors should be securely confined so that he will not wander off. A snug doghouse with a piece of canvas or burlap hanging over the front door to keep out drafts should be provided. Always be sure that a tied puppy is not able to climb over something and, by falling off, hang himself; and that there is no post or tree around which he can wind himself.

Feeding the newcomer

Before leaving the seller, have him set down the daily feeding schedule of the puppy. Get a list of what he's been eating, including the brand names if possible. Continue this same diet for several days to avoid upsetting his digestive system. Then make changes gradually, adding a little bit of the new food (for which see under **Feeding**) to the old until, after a few days, he'll be on his new feeding schedule completely.

Those first few nights

There is little doubt that the new arrival will be homesick and quite likely to cry. It's probably his first night away from his brothers and sisters, perhaps even from his mother. Everything is new and strange. He's lost and trying to let his mother know where he is, not realizing she can't hear him. However, the rapidity with which a pup can be distracted indicates that he's crying more from instinct than from sorrow. So try not to overdo the comforting.

For the first few nights at least, keep his bed within hailing distance so that when he cries you can reply with a peremptory "Quiet!" But don't weaken: don't go to him, don't take him into your room or, even worse, allow him into your bed. Like the camel who begged to stick his nose in the Arab's tent, you may never again be able to keep him out. It is never a good idea to comfort a crying puppy; it gives him the idea that he has only to make noises to gain attention. Better wait for a period of silence, and then praise him ardently for being a good dog!

There are several time-proven gimmicks you can try. Some owners recommend the use of a wind-up alarm clock. They wrap it in an old towel and put it in the bed, claiming that the ticking reminds the pup of his littermates' heartbeats. Another stunt is to wrap a hotwater bottle, two-thirds full of warm water, in a towel, or heat a brick in the oven and put that (well wrapped) in his bed to suggest his mother's warm body.

Perhaps the best idea is this: just before the pup is put to bed, give him some strenuous exercise to tire him out, and then a dish of warm milk. Natural fatigue will usually take over and he'll fall asleep quickly. Only as a last resort should a sedative or tranquilizer be given, and that should be recommended by a vet. Remember that at its worst night crying never lasts more than a few nights. The puppy stops by himself.

6 On good behavior

Instilling the simple habit of unquestioning obedience is the foundation of all dog training, and it should begin as soon as the new puppy enters the home. While some of a pup's training may be wasted if started when he is too young, house manners and good behavior can and should be taught as soon as the puppy becomes adjusted to his new environment and learns to trust his new owner.

The basic act of obedience, the very first thing that the puppy must learn (along with housebreaking, that is), is to stop instantly whatever he may be up to when he hears a sharp command like "No!" "Bad!" or a guttural "Ah-ah!" It should be established early that such a command is to be uttered only once. If obedience is not immediate and complete, the dog should be shamed and, if necessary, lightly disciplined.

You cannot, of course, expect obedience if you say "No" at one time and ignore the same act of disobedience at another, or if one member of the family is permissive while another is a stern taskmaster. So always be consistent as well

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A housebreaking scent sprayed on newspaper will attract a puppy to the spot you want him to use.

as persistent when ordering obedience, but refrain from giving any order that you are unwilling or unable to back up.

Housebreaking

Most authorities agree that a dog cannot be completely housebroken—that is, have the muscular control to fully contain himself—until he is at least four months old; but paper training can and should begin the moment the newcomer enters your home.

While dogs are naturally clean animals, puppies have frequent calls of nature. Evacuation may be expected at least four or five times a day, usually soon after each meal, and urination even more often.

The paper in paper training means sheets of newspaper, several pages thick, spread on the floor. At first, spread the papers in every part of the house where the puppy is allowed his freedom. (Such freedom should, it goes without saying, be highly limited!) He will soon show a preference for one or

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The Cairn Terrier has a dense, shaggy coat which should be brushed regularly if it is to be kept in good condition.

two spots. The papers can then be concentrated there. If he chooses an uncovered spot, move the papers there. Once the newspaper habit has been firmly established, the papers can be moved each day just a little nearer to an area that is more convenient for you. If you have a yard, they can gradually be moved closer and closer to the back door, then half under the door, then outside the door on the porch, and gradually into the yard where, one day, they vanish once and for all.

The papers should, of course, be removed and destroyed as soon as they are soiled, but it is a smart idea to leave one slightly soiled sheet behind to remind him of what the paper is for. Housebreaking sprays are available from pet shops to accomplish this same purpose.

The puppy usually has to relieve himself as soon as he wakes in the morning, and about ten minutes after eating. If he is kept in a closely confined space overnight, he should be immediately placed on newspapers and kept there when he awakens. This same is true after meals. Set up a regular feeding schedule that will enable you to anticipate his needs. Shortly after he has eaten take him to the newspapers and keep him there until he has had his movement; when he has had it, praise him highly. Praise when he does it in the wanted place, and blame when he does not, are two of the keys to successful housebreaking.

The puppy's last feeding should be given no later than 5 p.m. This gives him the opportunity to empty his bowels before bedtime. Late meals mean that he will probably not be able to contain himself until the next morning.

When a mistake is made, carry the puppy to the spot and point it out to him. Do not ever rub his nose in the mess. Show it to him and shame him as if he were a misbehaving child. If you can catch him in the act, so much the better. Discipline then has a longer salutary effect.

Always scrub a soiled spot at once with a strong detergent so that any lingering odor will not attract him back to it. Ammonia or vinegar are good deodorizers.

Outdoor training

By the time the dog is four months old outdoor or curb training can formally begin. Some trainers recommend that at this time all newspapers be removed. Others, as suggested earlier, that the spread of newspapers gradually be concentrated to a spot at the outside door, and then under the door with only one corner of paper showing.

The dog should be taken out five times—immediately upon waking, after each feeding (and for a puppy this means three times a day), and just before going to bed at night. As

the dog matures, is fed only once a day, and is reliably housebroken, the number of walks can be reduced to three. These are, obviously, the first thing in the morning, shortly after his one big meal, and at bedtime.

He should understand that his trips outdoors are solely for business, not pleasure. Allow him to remain outside for about ten minutes (either loose or on leash), or until he has relieved himself—whichever comes first. Then take him back into the house. If he has relieved himself, praise him highly; if he has not, keep him penned or otherwise confined inside for about an hour, and then take him out again.

When you are walking him on leash, always follow the same route. The dog will quickly show a preference for a certain spot. Use a leash long enough to give him as much freedom as possible to sniff around and choose his spot. Smells are important to a dog; never pull yours away from a good "sniffy" spot unless it is obviously polluted.

Gradually, if you take your dog out at the same time every day—remember he has a kind of built-in biological clock—he will restrain himself until you do. While the new puppy owner may find it hard to believe, most dogs prefer the great outdoors to the living room rug.

The dog who lives in the city has a special problem: not to dirty the sidewalks. When yours does evacuate in the gutter, congratulate him. If he seems to prefer the sidewalk give him a sharp "No!" and shame him as you pull him to the curb.

"Off that chair!"

Housebreaking is, of course, your pup's first lesson and by now you should be well on your way with that. Furniture "breaking" can go along with it; that is, if you want to keep your pup off beds, chairs and sofas.

First of all, if he has a comfortable spot of his own, he'll be less likely to want yours. A stern "No!" emphasized with the crack of a rolled-up newspaper will point out his error. Or, if a newspaper isn't at hand at the critical moment, toss a book, magazine or tin plate to land flat at his side. Don't hit him—startle him! If he doesn't see you toss it, so much the better. Let him think it's a bolt from the blue.

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Use a comb, particularly around the joints and under the legs, to get rid of those difficult snarls.

He'll catch on quickly if you and every member of the family keep at it consistently. Dog repellant sprays are useful for this too. They smell offensive to him but not to you, and are harmless to furniture when label directions are followed.

"Not my new shoes!"

A puppy from three to six months old is anxious to test his new teeth and exercise his jaws on just about everything he sees. Sometimes, too, excessive chewing is the result of a vitamin deficiency, and a vitamin-mineral supplement should be added to the immoderate chewer's diet.

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Always introduce a puppy to the bath gradually. Otherwise he may become frightened and will afterwards always resist being bathed.

A puppy would rather chew on a big bone than your upholstered sofa. So giving him his own chewable toys to play with will lessen the chances of his going to work on your household treasures. Approval or disapproval of whatever he is chewing on can be shown in your voice. When he chews on his plaything, give him a rewarding "Good boy", but when he chews on yours, an emphatic "No! Leave it alone!", accompanied by a snap of a rolled-up newspaper, the toss of a book, magazine, or a tin plate at his feet will stop him in mid-action. A scolding or shaking should follow if he persists.

It is unwise to give a puppy any discarded household gear or articles of clothing to play with. Obviously he cannot distinguish old from new. This is particularly true of objects made of leather: shoes, wallets, pocketbooks, and belts.

"Down, Rover, down!"

If your dog jumps up on people, start correcting this bad habit early. There is no excuse for it. It is particularly unfair to guests. His first jumping will, of course, be directed toward you and members of the family. There are several things that you can do. As he jumps, grab hold of his front paws and fling him away; at the same time order a firm "Down!" Or try raising your foot so that he bumps against it as he rears up. If neither of these works, try holding his front paws and stepping on his back toes, or shove your foot against one of his hind legs strongly enough to upset him.

Again, be consistent. Never let a dog jump up when you are wearing old clothes and then expect him not to do the same when you arrive home dressed in your Sunday best.

The obedience commands "Down," "Sit," and "Stay," which we discuss in the section on **Training**, are particularly useful when it comes to correcting the jumping dog. The command of "Sit . . . Stay!" should be given the moment a visitor rings your doorbell.

To bark or not to bark

When your neighbors inform you that your dog barks

during your absence, dress yourself as if you were going away. Let the dog hear your noisy exit and receding footsteps. If you usually drive away in a car, you will have to get in the car, drive a short distance, and return quietly on foot, making sure that the dog cannot hear you, always remembering that his hearing is far keener than yours.

The moment he starts to bark, bellow out a sharp "No! Quiet!" and rush back inside, scolding him fiercely and making a great display of bad temper. Have a switch made out of rolled-up newspaper handy by the door and snap him on the muzzle with that. Or, instead of a switch, some trainers recommend splashing a cup of water in the dog's face, or using a water pistol. A few lessons like this, before the habit becomes deeply ingrained, should teach any puppy that his howling will only result in an angry master.

It is wise, of course, when leaving a puppy alone, to confine him to a cage or bathroom. You should make sure that he is comfortable, has drinking water and one of his own toys to play with, and that he will not miss a scheduled feeding. A mature dog, once trained, should be given the run of the house to act as watchdog. A dog who barks a warning is a valuable companion, but a yapper who barks non-stop at anything and everything is a nuisance. Let him bark a few times and then call "Quiet!" and hold his mouth closed. At first he will not understand and as soon as you let go will resume barking. Don't be discouraged. Hold his mouth closed and repeat the command over and over until he begins to catch on.

7 Feeding your Cairn

Don't get the mistaken idea that your dog's taste tells him what food is good for him. His taste is no more reliable than a baby's is, so choosing the food his body requires is your responsibility, not his. The worst thing you can do is to start catering to a young dog's whims; and the smartest thing is to let him go hungry until he is ready and anxious to

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The water should be about 101° F. Stand him in it, pet him gently until he calms down, and then gradually wet his back while talking reassuringly to him.

eat the food that is right for his nutrition.

It is important to feed a dog at the same hour every day. Dogs seem to appreciate regularity and nature has provided them with built-in clocks. Not only do scheduled feedings help to maintain good appetite, they establish regular and satisfactory bowel movements as well. This is particularly valuable when it comes to "walking the dog."

Let the following be your guide for feeding your Cairn. It has been adapted from *The Modern Dog World Encyclopedia*, edited by Henry P. Davis.

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After the bath the dog should be dried fairly vigorously. A large towel tossed over him as soon as he is taken out will help to prevent your being showered when that inevitable first shake comes.

FEEDING SCHEDULE FOR CAIRNS

Age 2 Months

Morning: 3 to 6 tablespoonfuls milk; 1½ to 3 tablespoonfuls cereal.

Noon: 2 to 4 heaping teaspoonfuls raw ground meat.

Afternoon: Repeat morning feeding.

Evening: Repeat noon feeding.

Late evening: 3 to 6 tablespoonfuls milk.

½ to 1 teaspoonful cod-liver oil once a day.

Age 3 Months

Gradually increase amounts per feeding, according to puppy's growth and capacity. Gradually eliminate afternoon and late evening feeding.

Age 4 Months

Morning: ¼ to ½ cup milk; 2 to 4 tablespoonfuls cereal.

Noon: 2 to 4 heaping tablespoonfuls meat.

Evening: 2 to 4 tablespoonfuls meat; 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls cooked, mashed vegetables.

½ to 1 teaspoonful cod-liver oil twice a day.

Age 5 Months

Increase amounts of food per meal.

Age 6 Months

Morning: ¾ to 1½ cups milk; ⅓ to ⅔ cups cereal.

Noon: 3 to 6 heaping tablespoonfuls meat; 3 to 6 tablespoonfuls cereal.

Evening: 4 to 8 heaping tablespoonfuls meat; 4 to 8 tablespoonfuls cereal, vegetables, or table scraps.

1 to 2 teaspoonfuls cod-liver oil twice a day.

Age 7 Months

Gradually eliminate noon meal.

Age 8 Months

Morning: ¾ to 1½ cups milk; 2 to 4 slices buttered toast, or 4 to 8 tablespoonfuls cereal.

Evening: ¾ to 2 cups meat; 3 to 5 slices toast, or 4 to 8 tablespoonfuls cereal; ½ to 1 cup vegetables, or table scraps.

1 to 2 teaspoonfuls cod-liver oil twice a day.

Age 9 Months

Begin to decrease amount of food as growing period is about over.

Age 10 Months

Morning: ½ to 1 cup milk; 1 to 2 slices buttered toast, or 2 to 4 tablespoonfuls cereal.

Evening: ¾ to 1½ cups meat; ½ to 1 cup cereal, or 2 to 4 slices toast; ½ to 1 cup vegetables, or table scraps.

1 to 2 teaspoonfuls cod-liver oil twice a day.

Age 11 Months

Continue as mature diet, or eliminate morning meal, and feed the 12 months' diet.

Age 12 Months

¾ to 1¼ cups meat; ¾ to 1¼ cups cereal, or 2 to 4 slices buttered toast; ¾ to 1¼ cups vegetables, or table scraps.

1 to 2 teaspoonfuls cod-liver oil, twice a day, until warm weather.

All cereals should be moistened to a crumbly consistency with water, milk or broth before measuring. Cheese may be occasionally substituted for meat. The term "table scraps" refers to leftover food from a recent meal, such as bits of meat, fat, vegetables, or bread crusts. Go easy with the cod-liver oil. Overdosage may cause sickness and underdosage can result in rickets. Usually one drop of cod-liver oil concentrate is equal to one teaspoonful of a good grade of cod-liver oil.

Be cruel if you'd be kind

Do not feed your pet fish, pork or chicken bones; they can splinter and choke him, and the jagged points can penetrate his alimentary canal. Beef rib, shin or marrow bones, or ham hocks, are fine.

Avoid spicy foods, fried foods and sweets. No candy, no cookies, no cake. We are not by any means referring to the commercially prepared dog "candies" which are made without sugar and are highly nutritious.

Don't pass bones or scraps from the table to your pet—at least, not while you're eating, and always place them in his own bowl, kept in its usual spot. Feed the dog before you eat or, if his regular feeding time comes later, keep him out of the dining area until the table is cleared. There is nothing more disconcerting to a guest than to watch the family dog longingly eye every bite he puts into his mouth.

Commercial dog foods

Today, many dog owners feed their pets on commercially prepared foods. It is a convenient way, an intelligent way, and, if handled carefully, an economical way.

Perhaps the best way, and certainly the easiest way, and one which saves money, is to give your pet a good dog meal exclusively—to which you must add about 10 percent of its bulk in fat. For this you can use any fresh vegetable oil, lard, butter, margarine, bacon drippings, cream or meat trim mings from the butcher's barrel. These should be ground or chopped fine.

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Examine your dog's teeth regularly for chipping, foreign matter lodged between them, or the possibility of tartar formation.

Water

Your dog should be offered fresh, cool water about three times a day. Do not give him water within an hour before or an hour after eating, nor immediately after violent exercise. Apart from these times, you can keep fresh water constantly available if you wish.

Weight watching

The best method of determining whether or not your dog is receiving the right amount of food is to weigh him regularly. Puppies should increase their weight rapidly and constantly, while adult dogs should maintain theirs. The easiest way to weigh a dog is to weigh yourself alone, then again with the dog in your arms, and subtract your own weight from the combined weight.

The overweight dog's daily food consumption should be cut to less than his body needs for maintenance until the stored fat has been consumed, and the diet should then be maintained at the lower level.

8 Grooming

It seems rather pointless to pay from $75 to $200 or more for a purebred dog and then neglect its grooming. And yet ten minutes a day is all the grooming time the Cairn needs. If this is done regularly, your pet can always be well-kempt, odor-free, and at all times looking his best.

The grooming period should always be a pleasant period of getting to know your dog, a time to develop mutual confidence and affection.

Grooming tools

For a Cairn you will need a comb, a brush, and a stripping knife (sometimes called a dresser). A steel comb is preferable, and it should have round-end teeth. A Cairn requires a comb with heavy teeth set wide apart. Avoid combing a long-coated dog while the hair is wet, as the comb will tear out live hairs.

The bristles of the brush should be as stiff as possible.

The stripping knife is for the removal of dead hairs and the trimming of new ones, to give the look that conforms

Your dog's ears should be checked regularly and cleaned when necessary. Never probe deeper than you can see.

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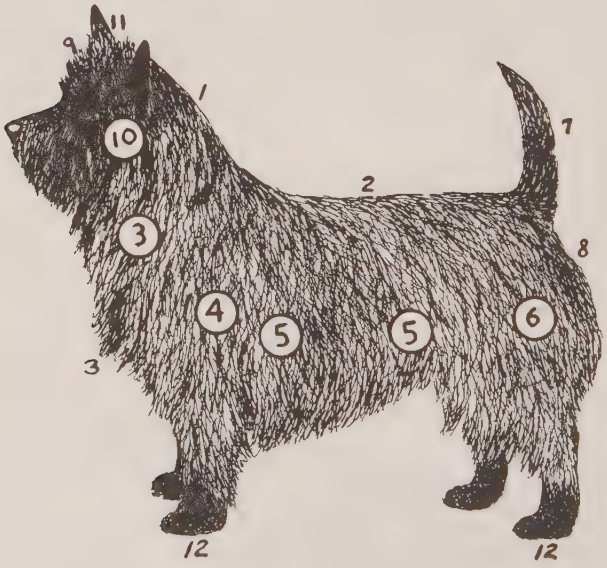
with the Cairn standard. Hold the handle in the palm of the hand—the end resting against the heel of the hand and the first finger wrapped around the shank. The hair that is to be removed should be pressed against the knife with the thumb. A slight upward twist of the wrist brings the stripping edge in contact with the hair. The best results are obtained if only a few hairs are removed at a time. Always pull in the direction the hair grows.

Round-end scissors are of great assistance when trimming and straightening the lines of the ears, the legs and the belly; also for trimming the feet and between the toes.

Trimming



Stripping is necessary for the Cairn in order to keep his coat in good healthy condition and emphasize the alert gamey appearance of this breed. His shagginess should be preserved but not to the degree that it hides his virtues and emphasizes his faults.

1. Pluck dead hairs from the neck and trim the new ones slightly. Take off more if your dog is inclined to be heavy or coarse through the neck.
2. Pluck dead hairs and trim the new coat—not closely,

but enough to give a level back line.

3. Trim neck and brisket slightly. Too much hair in this area detracts from the dog's quick, active appearance.

4. Trim shoulders of bumpy or patchy places. Leave somewhat shaggy but not profuse.

5. Trim sides of body to follow body conformation.

6. Trim upper parts of thigh slightly. Leave hair longer and shaggier on lower part, just above the hock joint.

7. The tail should be bushy but not too shaggy. Trim hair, leaving somewhat thick at base and working it slightly finer toward tip. Do not leave any hairs that make the tail appear longer than it is.

8. Trim those hairs from the stern that give a bunchy appearance, but do not remove fringe. Take the hair out closest where the tail joins the stern.

9. Enough hair should be trimmed from the skull so that about one half of the ear stands clear.

10. Hair around cheek should be trimmed slightly to follow the conformation of the head.

11. The backs and sides of the ears should be trimmed absolutely free of long hair. Straighten edges with scissors.

12. Feet should be shaped to roundness with scissors.

Brushing

Brushing will give your Cairn a pleasant tingly sensation and stimulate the flow of oil in his skin. Comb him well before you start brushing. First, brush with the growth of hair to clean the surface coat. Next, brush stiffly against the growth to clean out the undercoat and massage the skin. Finally, brush the hair back to its original position.

The bath

While dog experts argue about whether dogs should be bathed regularly or not, the fact remains that there are going to be times for hygienic reasons, if not for aesthetic ones, that your Cairn will need a bath. Make it no oftener than once a month unless there's an emergency. Too frequent bathing removes beneficial oils.

Try to avoid giving a puppy a bath before it is six months

old. You can, if the need arises, use one of the commercially prepared aerosol foam baths to give him a dry cleaning. With these, the foam is simply sprayed on, rubbed in and wiped off. Dry baths are also useful for grown dogs in damp or cold weather, or at times when a tub bath is impracticable.

Choose a warm spot. The water temperature should be roughly the same as the dog's, which is about 101°F. A rubber-hose shower spray (or a sprinkling can) will come in handy for wetting him down and rinsing him. Use a medicated soap or shampoo formulated for dogs, working from the tail forward. Keep his head dry until last because dogs usually don't shake until their heads are wet. Protect his eyes and ears from soap. Plug his ears with cotton and rub a little mineral oil or vaseline around the eyelids.

Work the lather well down into the skin because that is where the real dirt is. Do not use soap on the head. Rinse lightly and then repeat the shampoo, as it is better to give two complete soapings, and, if the dog is not then spanking clean, a third.

Overdo the rinsing to make sure you get out every bit of soap. Then wrap him in an old beach towel and rub him vigorously to stimulate the circulation. Particular care should be taken to dry the ears and feet, especially between the toes. A portable hair dryer can be used for the finishing touches, or, if one is not available, the dog could be vigorously exercised, indoors if it's cold out, outdoors if the weather is warm. But keep him on leash. Newly bathed dogs love to roll on the ground.

While you are bathing him make it a point to talk to him soothingly. If you make the first bath a game, you will have a lot less trouble with the later ones.

Anal glands

Before your dog leaves the tub there is another matter to attend to. Under the base of every dog's tail there are glands that secrete a yellowish fluid. This can become impacted and, if not attended to, cause a rectal infection. Find the glands, one on either side of the anal opening. Use tissue or cotton, and, with thumb and forefinger, squeeze gently to force the impacted matter out.

Care of the teeth

His teeth should be checked regularly. Food particles lodged there can be just as damaging as when lodged in yours. Dogs who are allowed to gnaw on large bones, hard baked dog biscuits, hard rubber and rawhide toys generally manage to to keep their teeth in good condition. Keep tartar from forming by regular brushing. Use a man's hardbristle toothbrush and a mixture of pumice, salt and baking soda. If a toothbrush bothers him, try using a rough washcloth.

Ear care

Never wash out a dog's ears with soap and water. Clean them with a cotton swab dipped in peroxide, alcohol or olive oil. Never probe deeper into the ear than you can see. If the ears seem unusually sensitive, or have a foul smell, better consult your vet. There are several good medicated dog earwashes on the market. Ask your pet shop owner to recommend one.

Care of the feet and nails

Examine the feet carefully after each outing. If the nails are kept trimmed or the dog is given enough exercise on hard pavements to keep them worn down there is little danger of trouble from this source. But if they are allowed to grow too long, they may catch and tear off. Too long nails can also affect a dog's gait.

Using a nail clipper—particularly on dark nails—can be a tricky job for the novice. The quick, which is the spongy area of the nail, will bleed if cut into. When the nails are light-colored it can be readily seen as a pinkish area. When clipping dark nails, cut a little at a time and study the cut area each time. As you approach the quick the nail texture will change, becoming first powdery and then spongy. That's the time to stop. A good rule is to clip just under the hook of the nail. If there is no hook, the chances are that the dog doesn't need a manicure. A coarse file can be used to smooth any rough edges, filing from the base of the nail toward the tip.

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Dogs that are exercised on cement or concrete usually wear their nails down naturally. Should they tend to grow too long they should be clipped, a little at a time, care being taken not to cut into the quick.

Tar and gum can be removed from the pads and hair of the dog's feet with acetone. If that isn't available, try nail-polish remover.

Eye care

A dog's eyes sometimes collect foreign matter when he's been for a romp in high grass or ground cover. This can be irritating and should be immediately washed out with warm water, or a commercial dog eyewash. Any mucus around the eyes can be removed by soaking.

9 Training your Cairn

Being a good dog trainer is a little like being a gardener with a green thumb. Just as some people have a knack for

making things grow, others have a knack for making pets obey. "Knack" is just a zip phrase for "know-how," and know-how can be taught—and learned.

The first lessons in dog training should be yours, not your pet's. First you will have to learn patience and self-control. The need for patience cannot be overemphasized. Time tediously spent in teaching some simple trick can be lost by one foolish outburst of temper. Hand in hand with self-control comes persistence. Repeat each lesson until it has been learned. But repeat it always in the same way, with the same command, in the same tone of voice.

You will quickly discover that your pup is naturally intelligent, eager to learn, and happy when he knows that you are pleased with his efforts. But your pup cannot learn everything at once. He can absorb just so much at a time and will learn his lessons more easily if they are keyed to his growing capacity to learn—from kindergarten to high school and, finally, university.

The choke chain should be slipped over the dog's head in this manner. Hanging this way, it will loosen as soon as slack is given.

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Certainly no serious training should begin until the dog is from four to six months old. Before that, of course, he can be taught those manners we discuss under Good Behavior, to wear a collar and leash, to follow on a leash (although not to heel), and to come when called. At six months, simple obedience training can usually be given to the small breeds. Advanced obedience training should be delayed until your dog is from 12 to 18 months old.

Training collar: This is also known as a Chain Slip Collar. It doesn't look much like a collar until it is on the dog. It is merely a length of fine mesh chain with a ring at each end.

Leashes: You will need three: regular, six-foot, and 20-foot. This last can be a length of light sashcord or clothesline. Leather leashes are preferable to chain leashes; they have resilience and are more comfortable in your hand.

Rewards: Since you will want to reward your dog for successful effort, a supply of his favorite treat should be at hand—dog yummies, perhaps, or a cooked frankfurter cut into half-inch rounds. His favorite toy will come in handy if you want to hold his attention, and when teaching him to fetch.

Discipline: Newspaper rolled and scotch-taped into a tube, to be slapped into the palm of your hand or across your leg, is all that is necessary, except for the truly recalcitrant animal—when a light switch can be used to tap him on the rear end. Another disciplinary aid is a metal pie plate or a juice-can containing a few old bolts and nuts and sealed shut. These, tossed next to (not at) the misbehaving dog, particularly when he is looking the other way, will distract him from what mischief he may be up to. It is always wise to introduce the element of surprise into discipline. Don't let the dog see it coming. Let him regard it as a thunderbolt from heaven!

Fundamentals

A dog should have but one teacher, and the first formal

lessons should be given away from possible distraction by other people or pets. All lessons should be made simple and kept interesting. No one training period should last longer than 15 minutes; such a period twice a day will prove fruitful. Only one command should be taught at a time and instruction in that should be persisted in until it has been thoroughly learned.

The noted dog authority Dr Leon F. Whitney feels that best results are obtained by training when the dog is 36 hours hungry if he's a grown dog, and that he should be trained just before the anticipated meal, his reward consisting of advance samples from that meal. The period of just 36 hours is important. In 24 hours the dog is not hungry enough to do his best and after 48 hours he is too hungry to think of anything but food.

The successful teacher uses words of command that are short and simple, and he always gives the same command for the specific act.

Understanding his name: Perhaps you've bought a pedigreed pup with a name as long as a German baron's. That's for his registration papers. Give him a call name for everyday use. Make it short—preferably of one syllable—and one that sounds like no other in the household. Insist that everyone call him by the same name. Use it *every* time you call him, especially to his food.

Puppy walking: Teaching a puppy to walk on a lead is not difficult. First get him used to his new collar by letting him wear it around the house for a little while each day, gradually lengthening the periods until he thinks no more about it. Then tie a short streamer of rag to it—or an old necktie—and let him drag that around. He will tug at it but before long he will get used to the idea of something dangling from his neck.

Next, substitute a short leash for the trailing rag. Let him drag this around the house; under supervision, of course, because he is likely to chew the leather or catch the loop on some protruding object which could choke him. The next step is to parade him around the house (and yard, if you have one) on the leash, but *letting him lead you* and coaxing him

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Always reward your puppy with a tidbit when he has performed particularly well. This young lady is making a game of it, a game which both she and her dog will enjoy.

along! When he's used to this, take him on the sidewalk for his first venture. Call him to your left side and start walking. He will quickly discover that it is useless to struggle and more comfortable to stay close enough to keep the leash slack. When he does walk quietly by your side, praise him extravagantly, and stroke his muzzle.

Come when called: If from puppyhood he associates his name with something pleasant, he'll come when called—usually. But there will be times, especially outdoors, when something else will demand his attention and he'll be more interested in that than in you. He must learn to come when he hears his name no matter what his own preference is.

Take your pup outside to an area that is free from any obstruction that could entangle a leash. Attach either a 20-foot training leash to his chain slip collar, or a length of light (quarter-inch) sashcord. Allow him to romp around, getting further and further away from you. When his attention is centered elsewhere call him cheerfully by name and invite (not command) him to come. If he responds, caress him with praise and slip him a reward. If he does not return immediately, put more sternness into your voice, make it a command, wait only a moment for response, and then give the line a sharp jerk—not to choke him but to

Should it be necessary to reprimand your dog, speak severely to him in a scolding voice.

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startle him. If he still doesn't react, keep repeating the order sternly as you slowly shorten the line with quick jerks until he is at your side. Now, even though he has returned reluctantly, praise and reward him, and then let him resume play. Now again, when his attention is attracted elsewhere, repeat the exercise, and keep repeating it for about fifteen minutes.

When, after a number of lessons, he responds more or less regularly, try it without the leash. If, however, his response is unsatisfactory, give him additional controlled training and try again later.

Sit: Quietly gather up the leash in your right hand to shorten it, and order "Sit!" Place your left palm on his hindquarters and press down until he sits. As he does so, keep his head and shoulders up with the shortness of the leash. He may want to lie down or flop over. Straighten him up with your left hand on his flank, or use the leash to pull him into a sitting position. If he stretches out flat, step gently on his front toes. Remember that you are teaching "Sit" not "Down" so don't be half-hearted about it and give in.

When he's in the correct position, slip a treat into his mouth and praise him. Let him remain sitting for several moments, praising all the while, then say "Okay" and walk a few steps and he'll get up to follow. Repeat this a dozen times a day, always rewarding him when he responds, and keeping him sitting longer and longer each time.

Soon he will come to associate the command with the hand pressure and anticipate it before his rump is touched. When you think he's got it, drop the leash on the ground and walk away a few feet as you keep repeating "Sit!"

Shake hands: With the dog in "Sit" position, push against his right shoulder with your left hand. As his foot comes up, take it in your right hand, shake it as you say "Shake hands!" then praise and reward. Keep repeating until he has learned to do it without your touching his shoulder. After he has learned it well, teach him to shake left-handed by a slightly varied command: "Other paw!", for instance.

Down: The next step is to teach him "Down!" With one

hand, hold him by the collar, give the command "Down" and press down on his rump with the other. When he is sitting, use the right hand to pull his front feet out from under him while you press down on his shoulders with your left hand.

As with "Sit," when he's in the right position slip him a treat and praise him. Let him remain down for several moments then say "Come," and take a step or two when you want him to rise. Repetition of this will soon teach your dog to go down on all-fours at the command "Down" and remain there for ever-lengthening periods.

Some trainers break this into two commands: giving "Sit" first and then "Down."

Stay: This command is an extension of "Sit" and "Down" and a valuable one it is too. It enables you to control your dog under all circumstances—to stop him from dashing at a passing car, or from leaping on a visitor.

Start with the dog on a six-foot leash in the "Sit" or "Down" position. Face the dog and order him to "Stay!" Back away slowly, admonishing him with your upraised hand. If he breaks, give him a sharp "No!" and replace him in position. At first go only as far as the length of the lead. When he has learned "Stay" while you hold the lead, then stretch it on the ground, pointing from him to you as you back away. Keep repeating "Stay" or "No" according to his reaction. Back farther and farther away until there is a wide gap between you and the end of the leash. If he stays even only momentarily at first, still praise and reward him. Eventually he will learn to "Stay" even when you pass out of sight.

Heeling: "Heel" is the Obedience Command for your dog to walk close beside you. By tradition and expedience, dogs are trained to heel on the walker's left. Hold the leash in your right hand, letting it pass in front of you, through the left hand, to the dog. Now, if you have not already done so, is the time to use the chain slip collar. Buy one that fits properly; it should overlap by two or three inches. Ask the dealer to explain the proper way to form the noose and slip it over the dog's head. It must be put on correctly, otherwise

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A puppy can be trained to walk on a leash indoors where there are fewer distractions. This is usually easier than leash training him outdoors, where he is liable to become panicky and pull or buck uncontrollably.

the chain will not slide freely back and forth through the ring.

Place the dog on your left, step off with your left foot, at the same time command "Heel!" and give the lead a jerk. Hold the leash short and he will automatically check himself. The collar tightens around the base of his neck when he pulls; it loosens when he relaxes. If he pulls ahead or drags behind, give the collar a little jerk, that's all, just a jerk—don't drag him into position. It's the collar that does most of the training. He is comfortable only when he's walking correctly. Keep repeating "Heel!" every time you jerk the leash, and reward him with praise when he accompanies you correctly. The correct position is always alongside your left leg, his head level with your leg. Command "Sit" each time you stop and "Heel" when you start out again.

Turning: When you are about to make a left turn, get his attention with a "Rover, heel!" and at the same time tighten up on the leash with your left hand to keep him from bumping into you. Turn on your left foot, bring the right foot around in the new direction. If he walks into you, bump him with your ankle, say "Heel!" sharply, and this, with a slight jerk, will remind him what to do. A turn to the right is easier although the dog has farther to travel. Turn on your right foot, swing your left and, saying "Heel!", circle the dog around on a taut leash.

Heeling off leash: You will know that your dog is fairly well trained at heeling when you can walk with the leash handle held loosely. The next step is to remove the leash altogether. If he has learned to "Come" when called, your job will be much easier. Otherwise, if he wanders off, retrieve him bodily, put the leash back on and continue heeling on leash until you think it is safe to try it "off" again.

"Shake hands!" This is an easy and appealing trick. Press against the right shoulder of the puppy with your left hand. As he raises his paw, take it, shake it and repeat the command. Another variation, after he has learned to extend the right paw, is to command "Other paw!" By reversing the process: that is, pressing on his left shoulder, he will learn to raise the left paw. SALLY ANNE THOMPSON

10 In sickness and in health

As the proud possessor of a new puppy your concern, and rightly so, is that he receives the best treatment and health care of which you are capable. Puppies, like human babies, have not had time to build up immunity to disease, and this is why you should avoid taking them out onto the streets until they are at least four months old. A certain amount of protection may be given them by the antibodies called colostrum which they imbibe with their mother's milk. This immunity lasts for a few weeks after they are weaned and so protects them for only a limited period of time.

Inoculations: In order to protect your puppy further, medical science has developed several vaccinations which can be given to him and, if properly followed up, will protect him from the most dangerous diseases for the rest of his life. These are true Distemper (correctly called Carre's Disease), Hepatitis, two types of Leptospirosis and, of course, Rabies. Vaccination for Rabies is required by law in many communities.

Temperature: The dog's normal temperature is 101 to 102·2°F., and if it goes higher than that and stays high for 24 hours, consider it a danger signal. A dog's temperature is taken rectally, like a baby's.

Distemper (Carre's Disease): True Distemper, known medically as Carre's Disease after the man who studied it, is seldom seen today, thanks to our advanced methods of immunization. However, the word "distemper" is commonly used in a broader sense to designate a number of general symptoms. These include high temperature, mucousy nose and/or eyes, loss of appetite, diarrhea, listlessness, frequent sneezing, vomiting, and a deep cough low in the abdomen, as distinguished from a bronchial cough which is higher up. While these symptoms are enough to make one suspect distemper, by themselves they will not support a positive diagnosis because other less serious illnesses will frequently show the same signs.

Some of the characteristics of true Distemper are photophobia, or fear of light; a distinctive temperature curve, and conjunctivitis, which is an inflammation of the membranes lining the eyelids. The puppy will hide in dimly-lit areas and, when exposed to light, squint and show discomfort. The so-called diphasic, or saddle curve of temperature, is another characteristic symptom, one which the veterinarian will want to know about and interpret. In the later stages of distemper the temperature is usually 103 to 104°F.

Frequently, pustules or sores are seen on the stomach. The skin, when pinched, retains the crease, returning slowly to normal, in contrast to the skin of a healthy dog which snaps back.

In the early stages of any illness remotely resembling distemper, keep the puppy warm and check his temperature daily, keeping a written record. This will help your vet to make a positive diagnosis if it becomes necessary. Baby aspirin can be given three or four times daily, and the puppy should be hand fed the following diet if necessary: boil 4 oz of milk and four oz of water and allow them to cool. Add 2 oz of Karo syrup, the yolk of an egg and a pinch of salt, and mix well. Give it to the puppy freely. If you have to resort to spoon feeding, pull out the lips at the side to form a pocket and pour in a spoonful at a time.

The control of diarrhea is discussed further on.

If symptoms persist for more than three days, you must, of course, contact your veterinarian. However, do not become unduly discouraged. It is possible that it isn't true distemper, but one of the lesser puppy ailments from which chances are good for a complete recovery.

Constipation: Diet is usually to blame. Give your dog something else to eat. Provide more vegetables and roughage like kibble and dog biscuits. For fast relief, use milk of magnesia, giving a child's dose; or, if you prefer, olive oil straight or mixed in with his food. When the situation has been corrected, continue the new diet; otherwise the condition may reappear.

Diarrhea: This too is frequently the result of wrong diet. Mix boiled rice and cooked hamburger together, half-and-

half. To this add ten percent of the total bulk in canned tomatoes or cottage cheese. A teaspoonful for a puppy to a tablespoonful or two for an adult of Kaopectate or milk of bismuth can be given every three hours. For severe continuing cases, give the dog 6 oz of black coffee sweetened with Karo syrup. Remove all drinking water but give him ice cubes to lick when thirsty. If diarrhea persists, however, consult your veterinarian.

Whenever a dog suffers from either constipation or diarrhea it is a good idea to see if he's been chewing on some-

"Heel!" This is more formal than just walking on a leash. The dog is required to maintain a position with his head close to the left knee, stopping and starting in rhythm with the master. At every stop the dog is required to "Sit!"

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"Fetch!" The Cairn, a game little terrier, will chase anything that moves. It's a lot of fun, and very easy, to teach him to retrieve. This also comes in handy later when you don't feel like walking long distances to exercise him. Just sit down in a comfortable spot and keep the dog running back and forth fetching.

thing he shouldn't. Wood, rubber, plastic, wicker, foam rubber, wire insulation, paper and carpet are just a few of the possible culprits.

Tracheobronchitis: Usually called "Kennel Cough," this is a common ailment of puppies. It is characterized by a dry gagging cough which is usually more severe at night. In every other respect the puppy appears okay; even his temperature is normal. Fortunately, Kennel Cough is a self-limiting disease; this means that the dog usually recovers without treatment, although coughing may continue for as long as six weeks. There are dog cough syrups available to ease his raw throat, or a child's cough syrup may be used. For

severe cases your vet will prescribe one of the antibiotic drugs which frequently relieves the problem.

Skin ailments: Differentiating between eczema, mange, ringworm, and other skin diseases is really a job for the professional. Small skin lesions may be treated with a mixture of equal parts of iodine and glycerin applied daily. Many of the general skin remedies available at pet shops will prove effective for minor ailments. *Caution:* Some skin diseases are transmissible to humans, so wash your hands carefully after handling a dog with any skin ailment. If a skin condition persists or appears to be spreading by all means consult your veterinarian.

Worms: Even the best-cared-for dogs are subject to worms. But not all worms are the same. There are roundworms, hookworms, whipworms, and tapeworms, just to name the more common. Each requires its own special treatment. So be sure of your worm and the medication you're using if you decide to worm the dog yourself. **Worm symptoms:** Actual appearance of the worm or worm segments in bowel movements or vomit. A "pot-belly", diarrhea, persistent vomiting, runny (but not mucousy) eyes and nose are also signs. Dragging the rump on the floor is sometimes an indication, but this usually means there is an accumulation of impacted matter in the dog's anal glands which should be removed.

Take a sample of the dog's stool in a small jar to your vet. He will examine it microscopically to determine what type of worm, if any, your dog has and will prescribe the correct medication.

Fleas: This problem must be attacked on two fronts: you must not only rid your dog of fleas, you must exterminate the ones infecting his sleeping and living areas. This is because the fleas drop off the dog to lay their eggs. Use a good flea powder or aerosol spray according to the directions on the container. Then go over the animal with a comb to rid him of the dead parasites. The same thing will have to be done again in about ten days as a new batch of fleas will have hatched from eggs by then. Don't forget to clean and

fumigate his quarters thoroughly; otherwise he will be quickly reinfested. New on the market is a flea-killing collar which is worn around the dog's neck; it works 24 hours a day.

Lice: Unlike fleas, lice spend their entire life cycle on the dog. Their eggs, called nits, are fastened to the hairs of the animal and can be seen on close examination. Usually several dips at ten or twelve day intervals are necessary to eradicate lice as the nits are extremely resistant.

Ticks: These are small purplish lumps resembling tiny grapes. They bury their heads into the dog's skin, or inside his ears. If you have a steady hand, they can be removed by touching them with a burning cigarette. A safer approach is to touch the tick with a cotton swab dipped in alcohol or camphor. This causes the tick to loosen its grip and it can then be plucked off with tweezers. Grasp the tick firmly, as close to the skin as possible. If you pull a bit of skin with it, don't worry. This ensures that no mouthparts have been left behind to cause an infection. Peroxide makes a good antiseptic.

Making him take his medicine: The best way to give a pill is to hide it in the animal's food; but if he won't eat, or the pill is to be given on an empty stomach, try this: place your left hand palm on top of his head, with your thumb on the right, your forefinger on the left. Now squeeze at the hinge of the jaws until they open. Drop the pill far back on his tongue, then with your fore and center fingers poke it down his throat. Quickly close the jaws and hold them closed while you gently stroke his throat.

Liquids: If they are bland and not unpleasant, try mixing them in with his food, or with corn syrup. Mild-tasting liquids can be poured into his mouth from a small bottle; you'll find this easier to handle than a spoon. Place the forefinger in a corner of the dog's lips and draw out the under lip to form a small pouch. Pour the liquid slowly into it. Hold the pouch out and keep his head up until he swallows. Massaging the neck helps. The simplest solution of all, and perhaps the one to try first, is to pour the medicine into his dish, tell him how good it is for him, and watch him lick it up.

11 First aid

The well-informed pet owner should familiarize himself with this section so that he will know what to do in the event of an emergency. This is not to imply that accidents happen frequently to dogs; they do not. The average city dog may go through life without ever having a call of an emergency nature. However, in the unlikely event of something happening, here are a few things to prepare for.

Restraint

A dog in pain may, on occasion, revert to a semi-wild state. So it is wise to approach the wounded animal gently, speaking soothingly to him, watching his eyes and head for any sign of reaction. Should he snarl, bare his teeth or attempt to bite, throw a heavy fold of blanket over him and gather him up in that.

Broken bones

There are two types, simple fractures in which the broken bone remains in position, and compound fractures where the ends of the bone are displaced so that they do not meet snugly. The compound fracture is far more serious. Either should be set by a veterinarian as soon as possible. If there is any question in your mind whether or not it is a fracture, better play it safe and splint the leg until the services of a vet can be obtained. The simplest splint consists of two sticks (broken tree branches will do in an emergency) which are laid on either side of the leg and then tied securely above and below the suspected break. This keeps the dog from moving or thrashing around; such action can cause the broken ends to slash through the skin and perhaps sever an important blood vessel. Occasionally a dog's tail will be broken, and the same procedure should be followed. It is not uncommon to see a dog with a kinked tail owing to a break which was not set at the time of injury.

Cuts and wounds

A dog's tongue is usually the best instrument for treating these. Allowing him to lick a cut will both clean it and remove foreign matter. However, if the wound is severe or is in an inaccessible place, you will have to assist the dog. Flush the area with clean warm water and remove as much of the dirt as possible with a wet cotton swab. When clean, the area can be flushed with peroxide. Severe cuts or missing skin wounds may require suturing, and for this the services of a vet will be required.

An old-fashioned remedy which is effective to stanch bleeding is to apply ordinary granulated sugar to the wound. Boiled coffee grounds are also useful to cause clotting. If the wound continues to bleed, however, it will be necessary to apply a tourniquet or a pressure bandage.

Fleas, ticks and lice are pesky hitchhikers, but it's easy to keep ahead of them. Spray your dog regularly and they will not get a chance to become established.

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Shock

A dog in a severe accident will generally, mercifully, go into shock. He is less conscious of pain but his condition is often frightening, his pulse and respiration slow and very shallow. He may feel cold to the touch, he may pant, he may have a rapid pulse, and may exhibit extreme thirst.

Don't try to apply a lot of heat. The best treatment is to cover him with blankets and let his own body heat build up. Don't try to move him unless the weather is extremely cold, or he is in direct sun. In that case, place an open blanket alongside him and try to roll or slide him onto that and then, using it like a stretcher, carry him to a more suitable location, or to where he can be given professional help.

If he is able to drink, you may spoon feed him, but very slowly so that he can swallow naturally. Mix instant coffee as if for yourself and add Karo or pancake syrup, 75% coffee to 25% syrup, plus a pinch of salt. Try to hold his head up so that he can swallow comfortably. If he resists swallowing, discontinue spoon feeding. The caffeine in coffee is a natural stimulant but a mild one, and the syrup contains glucose which provides needed energy.

If possible, get him to the vet's while he is in shock. When it disappears he will be more conscious of his pain.

Electric shock

The wire on the floor offers temptation to any dog and especially to puppies. If yours chews through a live wire, his mouth can be badly burned, sometimes severely. The shock may cause him to urinate, and if he is close to a metal conductor which the urine touches, he might very well be electrocuted. If this happens, make sure that you yourself keep away from the urine until you have disconnected the live wire. Treat as if for natural shock. If his tongue or lips are severely burned, take him to the doctor. If not too severe, flush them with stong cool tea.

Poisoning

When poisoning is suspected, you may have to do several

things all at the same time, so better summon assistance. Your first thought should be to determine the identity of the poison so that you can administer the correct antidote. Once you know that, you can phone your vet or your city's Poison Control Center if you're lucky enough to have one (most large cities do) for instructions. Almost always the poison container lists the proper antidote for human consumption; follow the same instructions for your dog, adjusting the quantities to that for a small child.

Meantime, administer a dose of peroxide, diluted half-and-half with water (one tablespoon of peroxide for each 10 lbs of dog is a good rule of thumb). This will cause the dog to vomit. It is also an antidote for phosphorus, which is frequently used in rat poisons. After the stomach settles, give him Epsom salts—a teaspoonful in water—to empty his bowels. Epsom salts is an antidote for lead poison, frequently caused by paint and even paint smells. Ordinary photographer's "hypo" (Sodium thiosulphate), a teaspoonful in water, is a general antidote for several common poisons, including arsenic.

12 Good breeding

If you are seriously considering breeding Cairns, either as a hobby or a profitable vocation, you will need a lot more information than this general handbook can provide. Go to dog shows. Talk with professional Cairn breeders. Read books on canine genetics and scientific breeding. You'll quickly discover that while breeding dogs can be a profitable business, it is also a demanding one, requiring a great deal of meticulous care and know-how, and that it is frequently filled with heartache.

It is best to wait until the bitch is in her second "season" or "heat" before breeding her. By that time she will have reached full maturity. The average "heat" period may last up to 28 days. It varies, however, with the individual. Some bitches are in season only a short time, while others remain receptive for the full four weeks. There is no definite rule about this.

Just after the vaginal discharge has stopped (between the eleventh and thirteenth day) is when most breeders mate their bitches. After she has been impregnated she must still be kept confined because it is quite possible for her to mate with more than one dog. If the mating has "taken" she will go out of heat shortly afterwards.

The stud

Before your bitch approaches her season you must arrange for the services of a male dog, known as a stud. The laws of canine genetics should be considered carefully when making your selection. Unless you use a friend's male, you will have to make arrangements with a professional breeder. He may either charge you a fee, the amount of which varies, depending upon the value of his stud, or he will agree to take the "pick of the litter" for part if not all of his fee. If you make this deal, be sure to specify in writing at what age he is to make his selection, or you may find yourself holding the litter for months while he makes up his mind. Remember,

Should it become necessary to give your dog a pill, press at the hinges of his jaws, thumb on one side, forefinger on the other, and squeeze the lips over the teeth. Use the index finger of the other hand as a pusher, and shove the pill all the way down.

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Three hands are better than two when it comes to feeding liquids. Hold the dog's head up with one hand and pull the lips out at the side to form a pocket with the other. The third hand is for pouring, very slowly, giving the dog a chance to swallow in between.

too, you may be paying far more than a full stud fee if you lose the most valuable pup of the litter.

Utilizing the services of a recognized breeder not only gives you the use of his stud, but the advantage of his many years of experience.

The dog's period of gestation runs from 58 to 65 days, with the average 62 or 63 days, approximately nine weeks.

As for the actual whelping of the puppies, no novice should attempt it alone the first time. He should have an experienced person, if not a veterinarian, standing by.

13 Showing your Cairn

Like horse-racing, the primary purpose of dog shows is "for improvement of the breed." While today's average exhibitor is probably moved by the prestige as well as the profit motive of an important win, the fact remains that the many breeds

which are recognized by the American Kennel Club (the chief sponsor of dog shows) have undergone remarkable improvement over the years in type, conformation and temperament.

All American Kennel Club shows fall into one of two main classes: so-called "point" shows at which points are accumulated toward championships, and sanctioned "match" shows. The latter are more informal and are designed primarily for the pleasure of local club members and exhibitors. Young dogs usually receive their first show experience at these regional shows.

To earn the Champion title—the "Ch." which is frequently prefixed to a dog's name and makes him so much more valuable—a dog must accumulate a total of fifteen points. The maximum number of points that can be won at any show is five, so it takes even a vastly superior dog at least three shows to win his championship. These must include at least two major shows and be awarded by three different judges.

The dogs are judged by breed in six different classes, separated by sex. There is a class for Puppies; another class for Novices (six months of age and over who have never won a first prize at a show except in puppy classes); one for American-bred dogs; the Bred by Exhibitor Class (all dogs except Champions bred and shown by the breeder or a member of his immediate family); and the Open Class (for any dog six months of age or over). Finally, the Winners Class, which is open only to undefeated dogs of the same sex which have won a first prize in one of the other five classes.

Finding a show

Unless you have had experience in showing dogs, and yours shows exceptionally fine promise, it is a sound policy to have him make his debut in a sanctioned match show. To locate such a show you can keep a watchful eye on the sport pages of your newspaper, but to be sure of adequate advance notice, the American Kennel Club (51 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003) will provide you with a listing of shows in your area.

At these events tension is less than at a point show, and advice will be given freely by the more experienced fanciers of your breed and by the judge himself.

14 Life span

The development of a six-month-old pup may be compared to that of a child six years old; the dog, mature in one year, is equivalent to the youth of fifteen. After two years the dog does not age quite so fast. Each single year is the equivalent of man's four. In age, the ten-year-old dog may be compared to the 56-year-old man, while the sixteen-year-old animal is, at heart, a gaffer of 80!

The average life expectancy of a Cairn is about 12 years. Correct feeding, good care, plenty of exercise and good companionship can stretch it to, maybe, fifteen. His chances of living much beyond that are rare, although there is the record of at least one dog who lived to be 26.

However slowly the passing years lay their hands on your friend, the time will eventually come when he turns gray around his muzzle and his playfulness slackens. See that he still gets plenty of fresh air and sunshine; exercise, too, but no more long romps, just quiet walks with him well-blanketed if it's cold outside. Since his sedentary life may make him subject to constipation see that he gets soft food, easily digested; less starch, more milk and other high quality protein foods. If he is rheumatic, do not give him raw meat, but cooked fish and eggs instead.

And at last

Usually a dog retains his faculties, although diminished, to the end. However, if infirmities should develop which make your pet's life a burden, it is far kinder to take him to your veterinarian. There he can receive the blessing of a kindly sleep, gently administered, completely without pain, so that he can slip happily away, leaving behind tender memories of a faithful, loyal and courageous companion.

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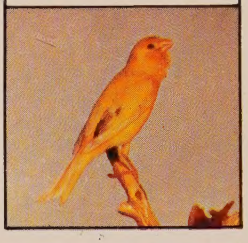
The Cairn has a great heart, stout courage, warmth and love, and is always willing to give much more than he is given.

KNOW YOUR GERMAN SHEPHERD

ENJOY YOUR CANARY



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